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Form classes & Structure classes.

Traditional grammarian have named different words in english language parts of speech. but the grammarians of modern age have categorised them into two groups – Form classes and structure classes. Some words in english language require no morpheme to change their form and sense because they always remain unchanged for Example - by, in, of, at, and, but Either, very, or etc.

The prefixes and the suffixes change the form of words such as noun, verb, Adjective, and Adverb which are grouped together. and form a class of words known as form classes. There are a number of words of which form can be changed by three ways and methods

1. By adding prefix ÷ Proper - IM + proper ⇒ Improper
Complete - In + complete ⇒ Incomplete.
Controll - un + control ⇒ uncontrol.

2. By adding suffix :
Child - Child + hood ⇒ Childhood
Mercy - Mercy + less ⇒ Merciless.
Happy - Happy + ly ⇒ Happily.
Teacher - Teacher + ship ⇒ Teachership.

C. By putting on Infix : This changement can be made in the middle part of word by changing or

Affixes ⇒ 3 → (Infix) | Morpheme ⇒ 2

removing the letter.

Examp) Man ⇒ Men
Foot ⇒ Feet
Mouse ⇒ Mice. etc.

The words whose form can be changed with the help of morphemes that is, affixes - Prefix, suffix and Infix are known to be. In the group of form classes the words whose form can be changed are of four types that is to say form classes is divided into four parts -
i) Noun ii) Verb iii) Adjective iv) Adverb.

Note: 1) The words of which form can be changed by adding morpheme (affixes) are known as inflected word.

2) Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit but phoneme is smaller than it that is because morpheme are made up of phoneme

Examp) u + n (Phenome) ⇒ un (Morpheme), S + H + I + P (Phoneme) ⇒ Ship (Morpheme), N + e + S + S (Phoneme) ⇒ Ness (Morpheme), I + n (Phoneme) ⇒ In (Morpheme).

In this way prefix & suffix are called morpheme.

Prefixes ⇒ 'Fixed before' which are attached to the beginning of an existing word

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prefixes are adverbial affect that is they modefy the idea suggested in the root.

1) For time 'pre & post' :- Prewar, Preoccupy, Predate, Prepaid, Precaution, Postwar, Post-dated, Postscript, Postgraduate, Postmortem

2) For Place - 'In' - Indoor, Inside, Interior.

3) For Negation 'un' dis, in etc' - unable, unwise, unkind, disorder, disobey, disinterest, inefficient, inabbility, incomplete, impossible, impolite, immeasurable. etc.

Suffixes -> Suffixes are either grammatical inflection.
For example -> 'S, of, The and 'ed' of the weak past Tense/verb and past participle or ending indicative of various part of speech.

For eg. 'ness' The suffix of abstract Noun. 'Able and ible' of adjectives, 'ly' of adverbs

Exam Kindness, Mildness, Softness, rudness, capable, respectable, edible, negligible hardly, smoothly, rapidly, negligible, slowly etc.

Word formation :-
use of prefixes.

Most of the prefixes in english have been borrows from latin and greek a few are from old english. a list of the important prefixes is given below with illustrations.

1) A (on) → Ashore, Atop, Aside, Away, Asleep etc.

2) Ante (before) → Antedate, Antecident, Ante-meridium, Anti

3) Anti (against) → Antidote, Antisocial, Anti-virus, Anti indian, etc.

4) Auto (self) → Autobiography, Automobile, Automatic, Autorickshaw.

5) circum (arround) → circumfrance, circum-stance, etc.

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Equi (Equal) ⇒ Equilibrium, Equivalent.

Extra (beyond) ⇒ Extraordinary, Extravagent.

In (opposite) = Incomplete, Invisible, Invalid. Indecent., ~~Inter~~

Inter (between) ⇒ International, Intercost, Interlock, etc.

Intra (within/Inside) ⇒ Intravenus, Intra-mascular.

Mis (ill or error) ⇒ Mischap, Misrule, Misguide Mislead,

Post (after) ⇒ Postwar, Postdated, Postmartem Postgraduate

Pre (before) ⇒ Prewar, Precaution, Premature Prejudice

Pro (For) ⇒ Proaferican, Prochancellor, Procommunist

Re (again) ⇒ Regain, Reopen, Rewrite, Renewal Refund.

Sub (under) ⇒ Subinspector, Subjudge, Subdivi-

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sion.

Tri (Three) ⇒ Tricycle, Triangle, Tricolor,

Di (Two) ⇒ Disilver, Ditransitive,

Un (Not) ⇒ unnatural, unable, unballance, unhappy.

Vice (in place of) → Vice-president, Vicechancellor, viceroy.

Some other affixies.

IM → Impossible, Immoral, Improper,
iR → Irrelivant, Irregular, Irreligious,
iL → Illegal, Illict, Illitrate, Illegible.
Pre, suffix En → Enlarge, Enable, Encash, Encourage
over → overcharge, overcrowd, overconfidance, oversmart, overcareful.

out → outburn, outburst, outflow
up → upland, uplift, upright,
For → Forhead, Forfather, Forfinger, Forlaw
under → underline, undercontroll, underground, undergraduate.
Multi → Multimedia, Multipurpose, Multi-factor.
Super → Superhuman, superfast, superstar.
Mid → Midday, Midland, Midlife, Midnight
Sur → Surcharge, Surname, Surpass
etc.

Verb — 3.

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Word- Formation.
(use of prefixes).

A suffix is syllable placed at the end of word qualify its meaning and to form a new word a parts of speech can be turn into another with the help of suffix. Noun can be formed of verbs adjectives & adverbs. verbs of noun and adjectives so on.

Noun suffixes.

17 Forming abstract Noun:

Age → Baggage, Luggage, Millage, Bondage.
verb — Ance → Abundance, observance, abviodance
Noun common — Cy → Lunancy, Aristocracy, Democracy
Adjective — DOM → Freedom, Wisdom, Kingdom, Martyrdom
Hood → Childhood, Manhood, Neighbourhood, Boyhood
Ing → Reading, Writing, Speaking, Swimming etc.
Ion → Action, Expression, Rediation, Explanation
विरता — Ice → cowardice, Service, Practice, Advice
ISM → Capitalism, Socialism, Communalism, Heroism, Patriotism
Ment → Punishment, Astonishment, Development,
Ness → Darkness, weakness, Baldness, calmness, Kindness.
common Noun से बनता है. — Ship → Friendship, Teachership, Hardship. Scholarship.
TH → Health, Wealth, Birth, Death, Wide

Forgot
Forgotten → V3 → Adjective

Tude → Latitude, Attitude, Altitude, longitude, aptitude,
Ty → Loyalty, Realty, cruelty royalty,
Y → Envy, Memory, Study, remedy, comedy

Forming concrete Noun

17 Ard → coward, Drunkard, Dullard, Backward.
Ate → Magnate, Advocate,
ee → Examinee, Payee, Addressee, Nominee. Fiancee — लड़की के लिए
Er → Speaker, Teacher, Writter, Slipper, runner.
or → creator, author, sellor, Mayor.
ist → Scientist, Nationalist, Socialist, Publist

Adjective suffixies

1 Al → National, Provinancial, Royal, Loyal. communal
Ar → circular, Lunar, Solar, Nuclear, Muscular
Ary → Necessary, contrary, Hairnary.
Ant / Ent → Radiant, Brilliant, obedient.
Able / Ible → Practicable, loveable, admirable, paiutable, Idible, Visible.
Ed → learned, Isolated, Deserted, Developed
En → Molten, Drunken, Frozen, Broken.
En → (Made of) → Wooden, golden, Earthen

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IC / Ique → Public, rustic, unique, Physique
Ine → Divine, Famine, Masculine, Feminine.
Ish → Foolish, Radish, Stylish, Childish, Boyish, Greenish.
Ive → Creative, Active, Talkative, Progressive
Less → Sameless, Mersiless, Powerless, Senseless, fearless,
Ous → Glorious, Laborious, Curious, Dangerious, obvious

Verb suffixies

Ate / Ite → Mediate, Nominate, Invite, Meditate
En → Whiten, Widen, Lighten, Brodden, Blacken
Fy → Beautify, Adentify, Classify, Simplify. Pacify.
Ise / Ize → Reconize, Nationalise, organise, equalise, Modernaize.

Adverb suffixied.

Ly → (After Adjective) → Slowly, Beautifully, Aimlessly (After Present Participle). — Happily, Knowingly, Lovingly, Amazingly (After Past participle) → Devotedly, Mistakenly, repeatedly, (After Noun) → Weekly, Monthly, Early Individually

CE → once, Twice, Thrice, ~~Word~~

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Word → Backward, Forward, Toward, anward.
St → Amongst, Amidst,
Ther → Whither, ~~who~~ Wheather, Hither, Thither

Structural classes (Structural word)

Structural classes includes that type of words of which form can never be changed. The main chracteristic of structural word is this that they are always used before the words of form classes - Noun, verb, Adjective and Adverb. this point about the word structural classes should always be remember what noun, verb, Adjectives Adverb to be used after them. that is becouse they are the Indicators of Non-structural words. We can not use morphem with auxiliary verb because the auxiliary verb are the things of another class which is know as structur classes. chiefly structural word cleary the composition of a sentence. In many ways structural words make the words of form classes relevent to one another along with helping in making the sense of ~~th~~ sentences ~~abious~~ obvious. a sentence can be expended and main complicated with the help of structural words.

Example) ⊛ Shila and Madhu are writting letters to their parents.

⊛ Sohan and his friends are working hard to qualify the pre medical test.

⊛ your friends look very tired of playing football in the sun.

⊛ Every student has a seprate room to live in.

⊛ Hari and all his friends couldnot be awarded with prize because they were not present there.

⊛ Hurrah! We have won the match.

(In these sentences and, and, very, are, to his, their, you, has, a, all, his, couldnot, with, because, were, Hurrah, we, have, the etc. are structural word because morphemes can never be added to them in any case they differs from the words of form classes as such they are structural word.

The following types of word are known to be in structural classes.

17. Auxiliary verbs → The words that signal the coming of verbs are called Auxiliary verbs or Auxiliaries. they are the makers of verbs. they are 13 ~~Aux~~ in number. the base form of main verb(V1) will always be used.

Determiner को Modern english में Adjective कहते है।

often them. When any of them is used in a sentence. they are mentained below:
Can, Could, May, Might, Shall, Should, Will, Would, Must, Dare, Need, used to, ought to
there are eleven more decide them which are also used as full verbs they are—
is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, Do, Did and Does. these are the verbs perform ~~These are~~ the function of full verb and Auxiliary verb. This pain to be noted that the base form of main verb (V1) should never be used when they are used as full verb.

Note:) The Base form of main verb (V1) can be used with the verbs do, does or did when the negatiation adverb is used with them or in interrogative case.

Ex) Don't walk bear foot on even road.
Does she make tea for the guest

Auxiliary verb	Full verbs.
1) She is working hard	She is a good girl.
2) I am writting a letter to my friend	I am fearad of my feature.
3). He does not swim	He does his work well.

standiff → ariticles

He was eating something.	He was a thief.
they were playing football.	they were out of C.R
I have seen him running on the road.	I have two pens to write with
She had completed her H.W	She has nothing to say.
He had all ready taken his books.	He had much money to spend.

Determiner

The word determiner has been derived from the word 'determine' of which meaning is to fix the form of chracter before hand/ To fix the boundries of / To limit the extent or scope. The word determiner means one that determines / a word belonging to a group of limiting Nouns modifier chracterised by occurence before descriptive adjective modifying the same noun. The determiner comprises many classes of words such as article, Adjectives, Pronouns etc. in it. Some of them ~~but~~ are mentioned below.

A, An, All, Another, Any, Both, Certain, Each, Either, Enough, Every, Few, Half, Last, least less, little, more, most, much, Neither, Next, No, other, own, Plenty, same, Several, Some Such, that, those, these, this, whole, besides these numerals (cardinal and ordinal number). and Possesive (my, our, thy, your, his

Dr. Mehta is my class teacher

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her, it, theirs, Mohan's etc). are also determiner. The determiner can also be used to identify a person or thing.

Ex → This book, That pen, those boy, these car Mohan's house, my problem etc.
It denotes the number or the quantity of a thing affirmatively or negatively both.

Example) Four / several / some / a few / a few girls / some / not a little / not much water.
Q3 Determiners are particularly placed before a noun and not after the noun.

Example) Some of them have a lots of books.
She has a cap to wear.
They both have a number of pens.
She has a necklace.
He has an umberalla.
He has a few friends.

Determiners are use before descriptive adj. in a sentence and the coming noun is placed after it.
She has a red frock.
I have a black car.
He has many new books.
She will buy a number of good pencil.
Shyam has an old house.

@ [Hindi] Adj. smoking is not ~~for~~ good for health.

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Determiners play and important role in sentences and established a close relation with form classes.

Nouns as determiner →

- She has found a wrist watch on the way.
- We saw a school teacher coming out of the laboratory.
- In above sentences a "wrist and school" are respectivelly nouns but they have been used likes adjective before the nouns. watch and teacher respectivelly. as such the nouns ~~watch &~~ wrist and school as an epithet adjective determine the meaning of nouns watch and teacher respectivelly. that is why wrist and school in these sentences will be known as determiner.

Participle as a determiner

- I have a found an interesting book in the library.
- The story tailler started his ever lasting story
- He has seen a broken chair. in the office.
- A barking ~~of~~ dog seldom bites.
- A rolling stone gathers no mass.
- The sleeping baby started to cry.
- I have seen a ~~sh~~ sooting star in the sky.

In these sentences, The present participle and the past participle → interesting, ever,

lasting, broken, barking, Rolling, sleeping and Shooting are used as the adjective of the nouns.
A Book, story, chair, Dog, Stone, Baby are respectivelly. which determine the meaning of their nouns. as such present participal and past participal used in above sentence will be called determinar.

Adverb as Determinar:

The Hindustan times is a daily paper.
He came from the city last month.
Early rising makes us healthy, wealthy & wise.

In these sentences daily, last and early are adverbs which have been used as the adjective before the nouns paper, month, and rising respectivelly as such these are also determinar. that is because they determine the meaning of nouns used after them.

Prepositional Phrase as determinar.

A number of boys are playing in the play ground.
The boy who is behind you requires a lot of money.

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His family is on the brink of starvation
She ~~lead~~ needs two litre of milk for her.

In above sentences the prepositional phrase→ A Number, A lot of, on the brink of & Two litres of are used as the adjective with the nouns- boys, money, starvation & milk respectively that is why they will also the called Determiner.

On the basis of the function of sentences which have been mentioned above the determiner is defined in this way- "When a noun participle, adverb, possesive or prepositional phrase is used before noun as an adjective to determine the meaning of noun is said to be a determiner."

Types of Determiner →

The types of Determiner mentioned below.

1) Article : (i) The Definite Article → The.
(ii) Indefinite Article → A/An.

(ii) Possesive Adjective → my, our, her, Thy, your, it, their, His and noun in possesive case→ Ram's, Shyam's etc.

III) Demonstrative Adj :→ This, That, These, Those.

IV) Numerals : :→ cardinal Number : one, two, three

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3. ordinal Number → First, Second, Third etc.

5) other words and Adjective
i) Adjective of number → Many, several, some all, few etc.
ii) Adjective of Quantity → Much, some, all, little etc.

iii) Distributive Adjective → Each, Every, Either Neither.
iv) Interrogative Adjective → What, Which, whose
v) other words → More, Most, least, no, any etc.
Phrases → Plenty of, An item of, A bottle of etc.
Prepositional phrase → A lot of, All of none of, some of, any of etc.

Uses of determiner.
Determiners can be used with following.
1) Determiners are used before countable noun and uncountable noun both. The definite article 'the' is general way not used proper nouns but the definite article 'the' is used with some particular Noun in particular Condition.

Example The Ganges, The Himalayas, The Indian nation. The Punjab, The Hindustan times, The House of Lords., The United States of America, The house of Commons., The United Kingdom

किसी खास का वर्ग का → spe
किसी खास का वर्ग का नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण जाति का बोध हो

Kingdom, the pacific ocean etc.

2\. The Determiner the" can never be used before the name of festival, months & days

Ex January, February, April, Sunday, Good friday Holi, Idd etc.

3) Zero Article is used before a number of countable Noun when they are particularly used in idiomatic expression.

She went to city by car.
He went to America by Air.
He came by train.
I go to church in the Evening.
The Teacher is teaching students in english in class.
The Patient is in bed.

4) As a determiners articles are used into ways (Senses)

A) Specific use → Specific use of article denote a particular class of noun.

Exam) I make a chinese on the way.
The English that i met a labourious.
Which saw a elephant standing on the road
The Cows is grazzing grass in the field.

B) Generic use → Generic use of article indicate ~~the~~ g whole class of noun it is does not denote

any particular class of noun.

(*) The Indians are honest and industrious.
The Nepalis are laborious.
The English are brave.
The cow is gentil/useful animal.
The American are rich.

5) Zero Article is used with the following
Ex) From hand to mouth.
Hand in hand; During vaccation.
From east to West; From begining to end
From dan't to dusk; Face to Face.
During Puja etc.

6) Determiner is always used before countable nouns.
Either boy, Niether book, A boy, A bird,
This book, those pen, Which country,
His book, the students pen, each girl
every teacher etc.

7) The Determiner can be used with the descriptive Adj or Adjective of quality in this way.
Your brother is an intelligent boy.
She is a beautiful girl.
I have a black horse.
He is an old man.

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8) The determiner can be used with plural noun in this way.

Ex) I saw some books on the table.
He has a few books to study.
She has not got any pencil.
I have a number of pens to write with.

9) The Determiner is used with phrasel qualifie in this way.
I have purchase a good deal of oil.
A Number of players are playing football in the playground.
A great number of examinees were found copying in the Examination hall.
He needs a seer of butter.
I eat loaf of bread.
There is plenty of gold in our country.

10) The use of "many or much" → Many & Much both are used in same sense but there is difference between them that is they differ each other.

A) Much is used before uncountable Noun and the noun is used after it remains in singular number.
Shyam has much money to spend
There is much water in this bucket.
He has much time to play with you.
In these sentences money, water, time are uncountable nouns & 'much' have been used

Some of boys are playing cricket

as the determiners before each of them.
Much is commonly used in negatively sentences.

B) 'Many' is used before countable Noun and the noun is used after it always remain in plural Number.
There are many students in this school.
I am to buy many books based on modern India.
I don't know many players of them.
Many boys have come to see you.
How many letters are there in english alphabet
In these sentences students, books, players boys, letters are plural noun and many has been used as the determiner before each of them.

C) use of some and any. → Some and any both are used in the same sense. but there is difference between them Some is used in affirmative ~~sentences~~ statement.
I have some cars.
My brother has some friends.
She has given me some money.

Note:) 'Some' as the determiner can be used with countable noun and uncountable noun both that is because it is known to be

little → मात्रा
Few → संख्या

little → Neg
a little → Affirm
The little → Both.

Very little → Negative

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in the category of numeral adj and quantity adj both. The countable nouns is used after it always remain in plural number but uncountable noun always remain in singular number

Ex) I have some pens to write with.
She has some milk

'Any' ⇒ Any is used in negative statements

Ex) I have not got any prize.
I did not give any money.
He has not any shirt to wear.

'Some and any' can be used in question & in commands

Exam) Will you give me some money?
Could you please give me some books?
Do you have any book to study?

II. Little, A little, The little → little, a little, the little means slight or megre in quantity but they are used differently little, a little the little.

A) Little → little means nothing it has negative force in it. and expresses negative sense.

Ex) I have little money
She has little rice.

A little → A little means some or slight it has affirmative sense in it. a sentence in which a little is used can never be negative.

EX) I have a little money.
She has a little milk.

The little → The little means has affirmative and negative sense both. the little means not much but all that this is it is used in the affirmative and negative statement both.

EX) He sold the little rice. ⇒ (A) He sold all the rice he had (in affirmative force).
1 The rice he had was not much (Neg force).

12 Few, a Few, The Few → All these three determiner (adj) are used before the name of number indicating nouns that can be counted as such these are numeral adjective but are used differently.

A) Few → Few means not many it has negative force in it.

Ex) He bought few books ⇒ He did not buy many books. (Hardly) any or practically no books

He has reached enough to buy a car.

Adv enough adj के बाद आकर Modify करता है।

A Few → A Few means atleast some in number it has affirmative force in it.

Ex) He read few books ⇒ He read atleast some books.

The Few ⇒ The Few has affirmative & Negative sense both the few means not many but all that these are it is used in affirmative and negative statement both.

He read the few books ⇒ i) He read all the he had. (in the affirmative force).
ii) the books he had were not many (Neg force).

(*) Pay attention to the following determiner—

Some, any, no, each, every, either, neither What, whatever, Which, Whichever, enough, much, many, more, most, little, less, lest, few a few, fewest, several, all, both, half, etc these determiners are used before noun phrases.

Ex) Some stronge boys, Enough money, Either possibility ~~enough money~~. What time, most problems, several cold, night, Both operation room.

A Number of words of determiner that have been ~~seen~~, above, shown an are used as determiners. are noun phrases followed by of + noun phrases.

Predicative use → determiner   Participal.

Participal

Ex) Some books ⇒ some of the books
Most Holiday ⇒ Most of my holidays.
Enough red wine ⇒ Enough of this red wine.

Before the second determiner (article, possessives or Demonstratives) 'the ~~boys~~ of' structure is always used.

eg:- Some of the boys. (not some the boys)
- most of my holidays (not most my holidays)
- Enough of this red wine (not enough this red wine).

It is necessary to use 'of' structure before personal pronoun.

eg:- Some of us (not some us)
- most of them (not most them)

Singular & plural number / verb ⇒ A Number of determiners can be used with singular noun / Verb.

- Most rice is quite cheap but some is not cheap.
- Most of my friends are lazy but some are active.

Half of my work is boring and half is to difficult.

Predictor नहीं / Determiner होता Noun को Modify करता है।

* Attributive Adj ← Pronominal Adj → Adj & Pro

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'Much and little' are used with the words of singular number. but many, few both and several are used with plural nouns. each every, either, neither as the determiner are always used with singular nouns.

Each student had a pen to write with.
Neither student was punished.
each, every, either & neither take singular verb when they are used as the pronoun.

Each of them is guilty.
Either of the boys will be awarded with prize.

Note:) Singular or plural verb will be used with none if it is used to denote countable noun.

None of them has/have sent abroad to recieve neigner ~~Stratgy~~ studies.

(*) Bread, Milk, Knowledge, traffic, music, are uncountable noun these are generally not used in plural number but some nouns are of singular or plural number both.

Time, ⇒ occasion, — How many times have you been absent from school. (as a countable noun)

How much time do you spent on your studies. (as a uncountable noun).

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uncountable nouns can be used with and without determiner.

Exam) Bread is made of flour (zero article has been used with bread) or it is an uncountable noun) but a loaf of bread is needed to survive (loaf is a countable noun therefore the article a has been used with it). ~~and~~ an article is used with countable noun. uncountable nouns with determiner are used in relation with showing quantity and measurement.

Ex) Half of a liter of milk, Four meters of cloth two kilograms of flour, etc. or by various phrases. a piece / bit of glass, a sheet of paper, a blade of grass, a pile / heap a books, an item of news / information

Demonstrative Adjective: This, that, these, those like possesives are adjective & determiners they are used before one / once or demonstrative. The use of one / once is voluntary when there is no adjective but it will be compulsory when there is an adjective after demonstrative.

Ex I don't like this / that (one).
I don't like this / that red one.
I like these / those (ones)
I like these / those red once.

The worst & 2nd copy)

Either → दो में से कोई एक
Neither → दो में से कोई नहीं

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The Indefinite Article :→ The Indefinite Article A/An is used with singular countable Nouns।

Exam) A cow is useful animal.
This is a car.

The definite Article A/An is used with first coming or person or thing about which some thing has been said ~~latter~~ after that, the, this that are used before noun.

Exam) He has a red pen and a black pen.
This red pen is his and this black is not his.
I saw a boy and a girl.
The boy was handsome and the girl was ugly.

There are a number of Indefinite Adjectives that are used like the indefinite Article in this sentence. Mostly, some, any, several and a few of them are in ~~no~~ vogue.

Ex) There is a dog at the door.
There are some/several dogs at the door.
I have a good book on this subject.
I have some/a few/many six or ten etc. books on the subject.

Indefinite Article is used in the following groups of words

Ex) A great/ broad number/ many (of), a great/

एक पर जोर पड़ेगा — one, जोर नहीं पड़ेगा → a.

मेरे पास एक कलम है → I have a pen

I have one pen.

good, deal (of), a large / great / huge etc. number / quantity / amount (of), a lot (of).

Ex) I have done a great deal of work.

A great many of them whose not find Job.

~~What for~~ What a large number of books do you have.

Many, such, quite, rather and Exclamatory "What" can also follow the definite article A/An

Many a passenger was killed in that road accident.

It is rather a pity, I think.

What a fool you are.

Definite Article → The Definite Article the can be used with Singular / Plural countable nouns and un-countable nouns both. The Definite Article the is used with the nouns of which reference is definite and clear.

Exam) This is the pen I write with.

The water of ganges is sacred.

There is a carpet on the floor.

I am going to the library to give something to my friend.

The definite Article the is used or not with a number of phrases.

I have a pen.

height | Night

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Ex) At night / During the night, During the winter to go to sick / To sail the sea, To rich land / To work on the land.

The Definite Article the is used with unique nouns that is only are in the world.

Ex) The World, The universe, The Heaven, The east The sky, The Earth etc.

(*) The Material noun & the Abstract Nouns are usually used without determiner

Ex Copper is good conductor of Electricity.
Wood is used for making furniture.
My heart is filled with anjoy.
Honesty is the best policy.

Some, Any, No & None :-> Some any Any are used both as Pronoun and adjectives. no is used as an adjective and none is used as pronoun only. Some and Any as the adjective are used with plural countable noun and uncountable Noun

There was a ~~both~~ goat under the tree.
There are some horses on the road.
Have you a good book on zoology.
~~Have As you~~
Have you any good books on socialism.

"No" as the adjective is used with singular or

Someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody → व्यक्ति
Something, Anything → वस्तु।

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Plural noun and uncountable noun

Ex) I have no time to lose.
There is no time to the lost.
There were no edge in the basket.
I have no pen to write with.

The Possesive and the Reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun 'one' are ~~ones~~ one's and oneself respectivelly.

- One must keep ones promise.
- one must keep one self away from bad company.
- The Pronoun 'one' with its plural form 'ones' can be used in place of countable noun

Exam) This is the one he prefers these are the ones he prefers.

This one is better than that.
These ones are better than those.
Which one do you like most?
Which ones do you like most?

One की जगह पहले ही चुकी है।

Someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody ⇒ व्यक्ति
Something, Anything ⇒ वस्तु।

One का प्रयोग व्यक्ति और वस्तु दोनों के लिए किया जाता है।

one → व्यक्ति और वस्तु दोनों के लिए

कोई, किसी भी अनजान व्यक्ति का बोध हो — Someone / somebody.

(*) कोई / किसी भी अनजान व्यक्ति का बोध हो तो Someone / Somebody का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(*) अनजान व्यक्ति का बोध one नहीं करता है।

(*) Someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody ⇒ allway in Singular Number.

(*) Someone, Somebody, Anyone, Anybody का P.A His Her case के अनुसार होता है।

(*) लिखते समय — Someone
बोलते समय — Somebody.

(*) ones का प्रयोग Singular or Plural दोनों में होता है।

(*) Someone, Somebody का प्रयोग Affirm Sen में होता है।

(*) Anyone, Anybody का प्रयोग Neg Sentence में होता है।

(*) Some का प्रयोग Singular Noun के साथ करते हैं और Numeral के साथ Plural Noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(*) Any का प्रयोग Noun Adj, Pronoun दोनों के साथ होता है।

(*) No को केवल Adjective के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं।

लिखते समय → Someone.
बोलते समय → Somebody (All of us)
All का प्रयोग Pronoun के पहले नहीं होता है।

The Numeral Adjective one is used with of adjunct
One of your friends arrived late.
One of the women lost her ornaments.
One of the boys heart himself.

(8) All, Both, half

Adj, Pro
(a) All → 'All' is used with countable noun and uncountable noun both. It is used before possessives and other determiner. The preposition of often, remains header before other determiner.

Adj of qual with Nu Pronoun

- All the edge are not rotten.
- is all (of) this met yours
- ~~All~~ Are all (of) these books his.
- ~~My of~~
- All (of) my friends are out of class.

Note) 'All' can be used after noun or pronoun
Ex) We all are going to watch the cinema
The Teachers all are ~~onleave~~ on leave

'All' can be used like a subject, object and complement of a subject.

Exam) All I want is a ~~some~~ room somewhere.
I have told you all i known.

Someone, somebody, Anyone → always sing num
Ones → Both sing or plu noun.
Someone, somebody, Anyone → His, Her, himself, herself

This is all I have got.
→ 'All' (of) is used before a noun and pronoun
→ this, that etc.
He has read all the letters you sent me.
All the children can never be talk hindi hear.
All the water is contaminated.

B Both :-> Both is used with countable nouns it is used before possesive and ~~det~~ other determiners too.

Exam) Both (of) ~~these~~ these / Those / The books are her.
Both of them / us / you went to the meeting at half past four

Both can be used " without of it no article possesive or demonstrative is used with the noun.
She ~~got~~ has got scars

Both players will be awarded with prize.
"Both" can never be used before personal pronoun without of. to write - "both ~~with~~ we" or "both us" will be incorrect. but both can be used after personal pronoun if they are in nominative case. to write - "We / You / they both" will be correct.
We known both of them well.
We both are ~~see~~ willing to take part in cultural programme.

We are all going to watch cinema.

Mid position Adverb

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"Both and all" can be placed with the verb if these words denote the subject in a sentence " Both and 'all can get the position of mid position Adverb in the sentences.

They both want to go to recieve him
We all don't think so.
They are both willing to go there.

C/ Half ⇒ Half is also support to be in the category of determiner that is because it also measures the number and the quantity of Number.

Half (of) the rice is rotten.
Half (of) these mangoes are unripe.
Half (of) them are
He needs half plates of rice.
I have taken half glass of milk from him.

D/ Every → Every is used as the adjective only

Ex/ Every member of the cabinet was present.
Does Every boy have a pen to write with,

Preposition → A preposition is a word placed before a noun, pronoun or noun equivalent to show in what relation to person or thing denoted by stands to

Something else.

Exam) She is looking through to window
She is to cut vegitable with knife.
He looks for his in the Almirah.
I am not agree to this proposal of yours.
My friend deals in sugar.
Some people dead of cholera.

In this sentences, ~~To~~ Through, To, In, With, for of will be called preposition. As a whole the preposition bring noun or pronoun after them and make a unit by mingling with them. in english language the number of prepositions is around fifty five of which forms remain un-change that is, no morpheme is added to the beginning or ~~to~~ the last of the preposition to change their form that is why the preposition is also in structural classes.

Qualifier or Intensifier / Modifier: Qualifier are mostly use before and adjective or an adverb. Qualifiers are also adverb but the adverb ~~don~~ that don't come into the category of form classes and qualify the adjective and the adverb are known as qualifier and they also take ~~no~~ affixes.

Noun के साथ केवल Possessive case में चिह्न का प्रयोग होता है। हिंदी में या अंग्रेजी।

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He is a very naughty boy.
He did it ratherfully
He is too weak to stand.

In these sentences very, rather and too are qualifier and Intensifier.
The form of these qualifier can never be changed by adding morphemes.
Qualifier or Intensifiers signal the coming of an adjective and adverb. they are the maker of adjective or adverb and appear before them.

Personnel Pronoun :-> I, we, you, thou, his she, it, they and their different forms of different cases are known as personnel pronoun when they are used to denote a person. The form and sense of personell pronoun can also never be changed by adding affixies. that is why personnel pronoun and their different forms are in structure classes.

Relative Pronoun => The A Relative Pronoun is one that Refers or relates to some nouns or pronouns going before it. and also connects to sentences together that is, it performs the function of a noun and pronoun of conjunction.

Examp) The student who has earned reputation for the country will be awarded with prize by the President.

- The cow which is grazzing grass is mine.
- Do ~~you~~ what you like
- What is remarkable in this poem
- Is its galopping ~~ryme~~ ~~&~~ rhyme scheme and simple diction.
- The girl whose eyes are brown stand first in her class.
- I have a servant whom you ~~never~~ know well.
- In these sentences whome, which, what, whose and whom are relative pronouns. they are also supposed to be in structure classes for their form is unchangible.

Conjunction :→ A conjunction is a word that simply joins together words or sentences

EX Sheela and leela are biological sisters.
Shyam has failed but his brother has passed.
What slowly lest you should fall down.
He is poor yet he is contented.
I shall go if he comes.
He loved you more than I.
Ten days have passed since he met a serious accident.
He was found copying therefore he was restri

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cated from the examination hall.

In these sentences mentioned above and but, lest, yet, if, than, since, and therefore have been used to connect towards or sentences together. So they will be called conjunction. Conjunctions are also structural word because their form & sense cannot be changed by adding morpheme. unless while, whens, whither, after, and, also, before, ~~att~~ although, as, because, but, either for, however, if, least, Neither, Nor, only or, otherwise, since, still, so, till, that therefore, though, what, when, where, whether, whereas, untill, as long as etc. are conjunctions. of which form can never be changed with the help of morphemes. that is why the conjunction is in structure classes.

Interjunction ⇒ The word which are used to show a sudden feeling of heart are known as interjunction

Hurrah!, hip hip hurrah! oh! Ah! Alas! Ho! Ha!, Hello, hark, Hash, Bravo, Well-done, Wow, Welcome, etc. are ~~conjunction~~ interjunction that are structural classes word and take no morpheme for the changement of their form.

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Difference between form classes and structural classes and their characteristics.

	Form classes	Structural classes.
a)	The word used as the noun, verb, Adjective and adverb are ~~used~~ ~~as~~ grouped in form classes.	The words used as preposition, conjunction interjunction, pronoun auxiliaries, Determiners, qualifiers, exclamatory words etc are in the group of structural classes.
b)	The words which are used as inflected word in form classes are very high in number.	As a compare to form classes the number of ~~structural~~ words as structural word is very small in number they are around to hundred.
c)	Affixes can be added to the beginning all to the last of the word of form classes.	The ~~word~~ form of structural word can not be changed with the help of morpheme.
d)	A number of words can be created one word of form classes.	No other word can be created form structural word.

e)	The words that are in form classes express their lexical word/ meaning.	The words in structural classes express their grammatical sense differentally.
F)	The words of form classes express narrow meaning without structural words.	~~The words~~ Basic sentences can be enlarge with the use of structural word
h)	Structural words are the indicator of the words of form classes.	Structural words without lexical word have no importance.

'The End